

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE
HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS



JULY 1, 2014 - JUNE 30, 2015

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∞ DIRECTOR'S REPORT ∞

Thank you for being a supporter of the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry and the Oskar Diethelm Library. We are a unique, small institution with large ambitions, so we need your help. Please give generously.

As you will see from reading this Report, this past year has been exceedingly productive. In these pages, you will find that the Richardson Seminar, ably directed by Anne Hoffman, has supported high quality research that aims to give us a deeper understanding of all things psychiatric. Our new program focused on the pressing concerns of mental health policy has - thanks to Megan Wolff as well as Rosemary Stevens and Richard Friedman - taken up important matters that press upon us today. Our two Working Groups led by Katherine Dalsimer and me continue to provide a generative community for the production of academic work.

I would like to welcome three new members of our faculty. Psychiatrist and historian Edward Brown, M.D., has a special place in my life. It was he who suggested I transfer from Brown medical school to Cornell since I had such a keen interest in psychiatry's past. Ed knew about Ted Carlson and the Section, and his advice changed my life. I also am delighted to welcome Cornell faculty member and historian Camille Robcis, Ph.D., who is on sabbatical from Ithaca, studying radical psychiatric movements in Spain and France during the middle of the 20th century. Finally, a welcome to the novelist and writer Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D., who will lead a new seminar for residents on "Narrative Psychiatry," which will present an exacting approach to the construction of narratives in mental health and illness.

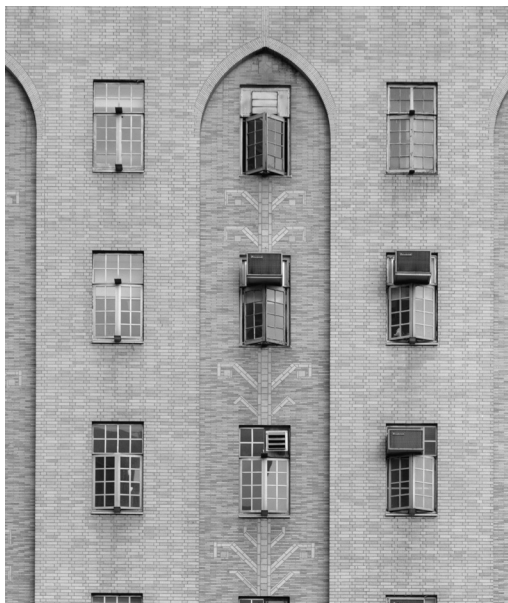
As you will see, the Oskar Diethelm Library has continued to be a crucial support for researchers. In addition, a major new acquisition was announced this past year. For years, the papers of the legendary psychoanalyst and psychiatrist Franz Alexander were thought lost. We are delighted to announce that a substantial collection of personal papers and correspondence, much of which deals with the critical period of his immigration during the 1930s, was donated to our library and is now open to researchers.

A personal note on the Diethelm library. This past year I completed my new history, *Soul Machine: The Invention of the Modern Mind*, which was published by W.W Norton on November 2, 2015. As the sub-title makes clear, the book has a vast purview. When asked how I could possibly master the requisite material, I quickly reveal my secret. Having the world's greatest collection of materials on the mind around the corner from my office made the book possible. For those who suggest the specialty library is obsolete in the age of Google, I brandish this 600 page book

as evidence to the contrary.

Finally, it is my sad obligation to share news of the passing of one of the founding members of the History Section, the wise and kind Norman Dain. Devoted to our Institute, Norman provided many of us with thoughtful counsel over the years. He will be sorely missed. In these pages, you will find my obituary for Norm, as well as Katherine Dalsimer's remembrance of the late Dr. Fred Sander, a prolific writer on theater and psychoanalysis.

George J. Makari, M.D.



OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Another memorable and exciting academic year has concluded at the Oskar Diethelm Library. As per our mission, the Library provided access to a broad community of academic and independent researchers working in the history of psychiatry and related fields. Internal Weill Cornell Medical College faculty, staff, students, and Institute members, as well as outside researchers, were served through access to collections, reference requests, book circulation, and tours. Members of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry visited the Library to obtain reading material for the Institute's working groups, to review new books, or to ask for assistance with research projects. Another 100 or so patrons toured the library, including a number of candidates applying for residency training at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. This past year we added over 60 new publications by purchase and approximately 200 additional works through donations. We are also proud to announce the acquisition of some notable and significant additions to our archival collections.

DONATIONS AND ACQUISITIONS

The Library has acquired papers of Dr. Franz Alexander, the eminent psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. (see write-up on page 18)

Bert Hansen, Professor of the History of Science and Medicine and American History at Baruch College, donated 20 color lithograph prints depicting events related to the Charles Guiteau trial. These cartoons were printed in political satire magazines such as Puck and Judge, and illustrated political newspapers like Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. Charles Guiteau was convicted of the assassination of President James A. Garfield in 1881. Guiteau pleaded not guilty by reason of legal insanity. His trial, one of the first high profile court cases to use the insanity defense, turned into something of a media circus. The case received a great deal of media attention and was the subject of many satirical political cartoons in newspapers and magazines. Guiteau was ultimately sentenced to death by hanging in 1882. These colorful and visually captivating prints augment the Library's other resources on the Guiteau trial, which include the trial notes of John K. Porter, the prosecuting attorney, poems written on the assassination of Garfield, and photographs and signatures of Guiteau. Visual resources are always welcome additions to our collections and are particularly useful for exhibits and online use. We are very grateful to Professor Hansen for his generous donation.

As in past years, the Oskar Diethelm Library was lucky to receive a number of book donations from members and individuals interested in supporting and expanding our collection. Sidney Offit, PhD, a novelist and professor, generously donated the

professional books of his late wife Avodah K. Offit, MD. Dr. Offit was a respected psychiatrist and sex therapist who wrote three books over the course of her long career, “The Sexual Self” (1977), “Night Thoughts, Reflections of a Sex Therapist” (1981), and a novel “Virtual Love,” (1994). George Makari, MD, also donated a number of books related to psychiatry. Many of these books were titles not already held by the library and are therefore welcome additions to our collection.

Other important donations were made by Aaron Esman MD, Joseph Reppen PhD, Nathan Kravis MD, Martha Grace Duncan PhD, and Sharon Packer MD. We are very grateful to our donors and members for their continued support of the library.

ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS

In 2014, a Resources in the History of American Psychiatry webpage was added to our website. It lists a variety of resources in the history of American psychiatry available outside of the Oskar Diethelm Library, including online resources, institutions with collections in the history of psychiatry, organizations, and museums. We will be adding new links to other relevant resources as they are discovered.

The Library is now a contributing member of ArchiveGrid, a collection of over four million archival material descriptions, including MARC records from WorldCat and finding aids harvested from the web. ArchiveGrid presents another point of entry for researchers to discover our collections and link to our resources.

INTERNSHIP

The Library hosted another graduate student intern in 2015 during the spring semester. Laura Childs came to us from Pratt Institute’s program in Library and Information Science. She worked on a number of different projects to gain experience in the varied aspects of archival work. Laura cataloged individual prints and photographs into our database system and helped to organize, rehouse and file the newly acquired Franz Alexander Papers mentioned above. She also researched, described, and cataloged 136 individual lantern slides from the Smith Ely Jelliffe collection. We already have digital scans of these lantern slides so having the metadata (information) to go with them will allow us to add them to our online digital image collections soon.

We anticipate undertaking many more projects in the next year that will benefit the library and our users. Please visit the library at any time to borrow books, use our resources, or request assistance with research projects.

Marisa Shaari, M.L.I.S.
Special Collections Librarian



THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

A HISTORY

The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital. Its purpose is to perform, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. The Institute is the site of the Oskar Diethelm Library, a rich collection of books, manuscripts, images, and esoterica that is one of the finest and most versatile collections in the history of psychiatry in the world. The basic activities of the Institute include teaching and research with medical students and psychiatry residents, as well as sponsorship of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar, which convenes on the first and third Wednesday of each month and is the longest running colloquium of its type. In addition, the Institute hosts monthly Working Groups that bring together researchers in specific domains, an academic monograph series, and a speaker series on Issues in Mental Health Policy. With a collegial atmosphere that draws a mix of psychiatrists, psychologists, psychoanalysts, historians, students, literary critics, and others, the Institute is home to working groups on psychoanalysis, history, and the arts, and is a frequent destination for visiting researchers.

The Institute's foundation was laid in 1936 with the arrival of Dr. Oskar Diethelm, a young protégé of psychiatrist Adolf Meyer, who shared his mentor's passionate interest in books and history. When he arrived at Payne Whitney, Diethelm noted that there were fewer than 100 books available at the clinic. As the newly-appointed Chair of the Department of Psychiatry, he presented the Board of Trustees with the argument that one could not practice psychiatry well without an appreciation for the history and the development of its theories and techniques. Persuaded, the Board allocated funds for the creation of an historical library within the psychiatric clinic. From early in his tenure, Diethelm made annual summer trips to Europe, where he surveyed the holdings of the chief university medical schools and libraries, and haunted used book stalls to replicate their collections. In France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, he purchased texts to send back to Payne Whitney, which soon boasted a distinct collection of rare books and manuscripts. With holdings that included nearly all of the psychiatric classics and a growing collection of early doctoral dissertations, the Clinic's new library quickly became a formidable resource in the history of psychiatry, one of the only such repositories in the United States.

Oskar Diethelm brought more than an interest in books to the culture of the Payne Whitney Clinic. He also introduced a change in the way that scholars thought about medicine and history, one that had been sweeping across Europe for decades. As the feverish pace of scientific discovery had begun to slow, medicine was becoming more self-reflective. Since 1900, new libraries, societies, and international congresses emerged across the Continent, and the creation of new journals and even professorships marked the maturation of the field. Development was somewhat slower in the United States, but when the first American Institute for the History of Medicine was founded at Johns Hopkins in 1929, Oskar Diethelm was present to witness it.

From 1925 to 1936, Diethelm studied under Adolf Meyer at the Phipps Clinic at Johns Hopkins. The two men shared much in common. Both were natives of Switzerland, and both possessed the hallmarks of European humanism: a sophisticated knowledge of intellectual history, a wide-ranging interest in politics, history, and culture, and a patrician reverence for books. In 1932, Henry Sigerist, another denizen of Switzerland and one of the brightest lights of medical history in Europe, assumed the directorship of the new medical history Institute at Hopkins. The historian's intellectual approach and methods fit neatly with those of Diethelm and Meyer, and his personal charm and acumen attracted numerous students. Sigerist believed fervently that medical history could serve as a bridge between science and the humanities, and that it could throw light on present practices. "History," he noted, "will make the modern physician aware that his medicine is not the product of recent decades but rather the result of a long and troubled development, and that our grains of truth emerged from a sea of errors, a sea we are still wading in." It was an attitude which set the tone for the discipline's development in the United States, and one that Diethelm would carry with him to Payne Whitney.

As Sigerist set about building up a new historical library at Hopkins, he turned for advice to his colleagues. Adolf Meyer possessed a personal library of psychiatric literature so extensive that he and his student were promptly called upon to help, and Oskar Diethelm found himself pressed into service purchasing and arranging the library's psychiatric section. He realized as he did so that no collection existed at any university or medical center that did justice to the history of psychiatry. It was a deficiency that he would work to remedy for the rest of his life.

Guided by the steady hand of Oskar Diethelm, by 1953 the historical collection at Payne Whitney had blossomed into an attractive, wood-lined library with rare books in glass-enclosed cases and a regular clientele. Interest in the history of medicine was growing nationwide, and in 1958, the National Institute for Mental Health announced a series of grants to support research in the field. Eric T. Carlson, a student of Oskar Diethelm's, successfully applied for one of these grants, obtaining the seed money that would formally launch the Section on the History

of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences at Payne Whitney. The grant aimed to promote “the study of the development of psychiatric thought in America,” and provided enough funds for a researcher and for a part-time Section director. Diethelm appointed Carlson to the new Directorship, a position he would hold until his death 34 years later.

The History Section opened with a flurry of activity. After consulting with prominent Columbia historian Richard Hofstadter, Carlson took steps to create an atmosphere of collegiality and collaboration. With money obtained from an NIMH grant for the study of the development of psychiatric thought in America, Carlson recruited Norman Dain, one of Hofstadter’s promising graduate students, as a research assistant. Section members were expected to attend ongoing bi-weekly research seminars, to be involved in personal research projects, and to contribute to teaching activities such as the instruction of medical students, residents, and fellowship trainees. Based on a nucleus composed of Carlson, Dain, and young psychiatrist Jacques Quen, the cluster of half a dozen scholars and researchers who gathered every other week soon grew to a body of regular seminar attendees. Their research projects developed into academic journal articles and a number of seminal books in the field. For Dr. Carlson, one of the primary goals of the section and its work was to connect isolated scholars. The seminar offered a venue for communication and collaboration. At the 1959 American Psychiatric Association meeting, attendees discussed founding a newsletter on psychiatric history. Soon thereafter, Carlson took on the project himself, launching the *History of the Behavioral Sciences Newsletter* in 1960. The newsletter was so successful that in 1965 it became the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, a peer-reviewed organ that thrives to this day.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, Section members voted to rename the rare books library in his honor. The collection had grown enormously. In addition to Diethelm’s assemblage of British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, it now included items dating from the 15th century in Latin, French, German and Italian, and selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. It had begun to reach its founder’s goal as a preeminent collection on the history of psychiatry, and it was about to undergo an important transition in the nature of its acquisitions. From the mid-1960s the Diethelm Historical Library began to attract significant accessions from outside sources. Grants, donations, and funds from private supporters became the primary engine for the collection’s growth.

To widen the library’s circle of supporters, and to better advertise its holdings and opportunities, Dr. Carlson launched the “Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library” in 1964. The appeal prompted donors to establish a significant fund for the acquisition of manuscript and archival material two years later -- the first

private gift of special funding. Carlson regarded the contribution as a milestone in the library's development, and in recognition he presented his own collection of manuscripts to the library. In the years that followed, acquisitions of unpublished materials gained momentum, and the library began receiving archival collections from bodies such as the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene, and to receive personal letters and papers by individuals such as Donald Winnicott, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Salmon, and S. Weir Mitchell. Once largely a reference library, it was becoming a significant repository of archival material. In 1966, the merger of the Westchester Division (formerly the Bloomingdale Asylum) and the Payne Whitney Clinic brought the historical books of the Division to the shelves of the Diethelm Library. Because the Bloomingdale library had been in operation since 1823, the accession made the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library the oldest collection of psychiatric literature in the country. By some estimates, it was also the largest.

The decades that followed were enormously productive ones for historical work at Payne Whitney. Active participant Dr. Jacques Quen, who for years had mentored fellows, residents, and medical students with an interest in the history of psychiatry, became Associate Director in 1971. The following year, a grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation made possible a pair of dedicated lecture series, one on "The Historical Development of the Mind-Body Problem" and the other a two-year program on the work of Adolf Meyer. At the completion of the second series, the Director and Associate Director edited and published the papers that had been presented, resulting in the volume *American Psychoanalysis, Origins and Development: the Adolf Meyer Seminars*. In the meantime Norman Dain, who had cut his teeth studying early American Psychiatry with Ted Carlson, was becoming one of the most eminent historians of American psychiatry in the country, and in 1975 the Section honored him with a faculty appointment, making Dain the first historian in a Department of Psychiatry. He was joined in the distinction in 1978, when Sander L. Gilman, then a prominent academic at Cornell's Ithaca campus, also received an appointment. Having arrived in 1977 for a sabbatical year with the Section, Dr. Gilman completed a book on the history of psychiatric illustration, and began research on the concept of degeneration and sexuality, which would later be a hallmark of his scholarship. For many years, Dr. Gilman served as a valuable bridge between the Ithaca community and the Medical School's Department of Psychiatry, utilizing his own interests to draw scholars together from both campuses.



In 1979, a move to larger and more attractive quarters on the ninth floor of the Payne Whitney Clinic further facilitated research activities. The new space included offices for staff, research carrels for fellows, a seminar room, and three times the shelving space for reference books. A separate archives room provided workspace for librarians, and an excellent view of the East River evoked the “restful surroundings” envisioned by Payne Whitney’s original architects.

Further conferences, grants, and acquisitions continued to enhance the activities of the Section. A 1984 symposium held at Bear Mountain, NY, yielded a volume entitled *Split Minds/Split Brains: Historical and Current Perspectives*, once again edited by Jacques Quen. In 1985, a gift from noted psychoanalyst and historian Mark Kanzer enabled the participation of a series of research fellows, who took up residence at the library for one to three years while in pursuit of their doctorates. Dubbed the Carlson Predoctoral Fellowship, the funds supported the early work of Leonard Groopman, Daniel Burston, John Efron, and Ellen Goldstein Henick. The mix of younger and more senior scholars did much to enliven the biweekly research seminars, which remained well-attended and gradually widened to include speakers from outside New York City. No budget existed to compensate travel costs or lecture time, but the seminar’s standing offered its own returns. When Oskar Diethelm turned 90 in 1987, section members marked the occasion by establishing an endowment in his name to support research activities. A year later they recognized their own 30th anniversary as a research group.

A series of challenges followed, however, which ultimately resulted in a number of new beginnings. The sudden death of Eric Carlson in January, 1992, brought with it a period of grief and structural reorganization. Long-time participant Dr. Jacques Quen took charge as Acting Director and formalized a steering committee that Dr. Carlson had once created for the discussion of policy issues. The “policy group” had much to consider. A major modernization project at New York Hospital anticipated the tearing down of Payne Whitney in 1994. A new space would have to be planned for the Library and its associated programs, a new director appointed, and a new permanence sought. The death of Oskar Diethelm in 1993 provided further opportunity for reflection, as did a site visit that year from qualified evaluators tasked with examining the major questions about the Section’s future.

In their report, evaluators Gert Brieger, Gerald Grob, and Stanley Jackson found that the mission of the Library and the research Section dwarfed the uncertainties of the present moment. Psychiatry, they noted, had much to gain from an understanding of its history, and they strongly recommended safeguarding the Section’s future.

In the coming year, the Section and its new Acting Director, Dr. George Makari,

would carry out the bulk of the Committee's suggestions. A full-time librarian-archivist was hired for the first time, and oversaw the transfer of the collection from East 68th street to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine, where it took up a mile of borrowed shelf space. When the collection was finally settled at the Academy, its steward worked to integrate and reorganize the papers, books, journals, and manuscripts. A grant obtained during this period allowed for the books to be computer cataloged and made available online, a significant step toward modernization for the coming century.

While the collection sojourned uptown, the Section on the History of Psychiatry continued its research seminars at East 68th street, convening for the duration in the Wood Library of Cornell Medical College. "As the History of Psychiatry Section became less a concrete place and more of an idea, our research and educational mission became more defined," remarked Dr. Makari. Benefactors Frank and Nancy Richardson agreed. In 1994, they created an endowment to support the now-renamed Richardson Seminars on the History of Psychiatry. A year later, funds raised in memory of Ted Carlson supported the inauguration of the Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds. First delivered by the eminent Roy Porter in 1995, the Carlson Lecture has showcased the work of scholars such Charles Rosenberg, Nancy Tomes, and Ian Hacking, and continues to bring distinguished scholars to both the Payne Whitney and Westchester Division campuses for Grand Rounds and a research seminar. Also launched in 1995, the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry has produced thirteen volumes to date, edited by Sander L. Gilman and George J. Makari. In 1996, Dr. Makari was appointed Director of the Section, just in time to help with the planning for the new library space. When the collection moved into its new accommodations in the Baker Tower in 1999, it relocated into a centralized, state of the art facility, staffed with an archivist and a professional administrator, fully modernized for the first time.

The new century commenced with one final alteration of identity: a name change. To represent the full array of academic, scholarly, educational, and library activities, the Section was rechristened the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, and the collection was renamed the Oskar Diethelm Library. The creation of a pair of Working Groups to study psychoanalytic history and representation in the arts expanded the range of events, and in 2003 to provide additional leadership in the face of so much activity, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute. The tradition of supporting research fellows was rejuvenated in 2008 with the establishment of the Benjamin Rush Scholars Program, which is open to psychiatry residents with an interest in the history of the field. The following year, in grateful recognition of longstanding support of The DeWitt Wallace Foundation, the Institute became The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.

Today, the Institute continues to expand to meet the changing needs of historical scholarship. In line with the efforts of other academic libraries, new work is underway to digitize aspects of the collection. At the same time, the Library's acquisition priorities have shifted to favor the procurement of valuable rare books which, given their older and more delicate state, are less suited for digitization and are of greater value to visiting researchers. A generous gift in 2012 from former Department Chair Dr. Robert Michels, for instance, enabled the purchase of several rare volumes, including Thomas Willis' *Cerebri anatome: cui accessit nervorum descriptio et usus* (1664), a key historical work in the developing science of the brain and nervous system, and the complete works (1823-1825) of George Cabanis, a French physician, physiologist and materialist who knew Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and was active during the French Revolution. In the meantime, the wealth of archival material such as personal papers, institutional records, and historical ephemera in psychiatry continues to grow. The Diethelm Library presently holds the archives of over sixteen organizations in American psychiatry, including the American Psychoanalytic Association, a massive new addition.

It could be argued that in the 21st century, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry has become the facility that Dr. Diethelm hoped to create after building the Hopkins library with Henry Sigerist. It serves as an invaluable and irreplaceable resource for a world-wide network of researchers, and represents a unique opportunity for members of the Cornell community, whether they are medical students, residents, or faculty. The Institute for the History of Psychiatry remains a remarkable center for scholarly collaboration, research and the preservation of significant works, unrivaled by any other facility in the academic world.

Megan J. Wolff, Ph.D., MPH



THE PAPERS OF DR. FRANZ ALEXANDER

The Oskar Diethelm Library is delighted to have acquired the long-thought-to-be-lost personal papers of the renowned Dr. Franz Alexander (1891-1964), a Hungarian born psychiatrist and the first graduate of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. Alexander's seminal work on character disorders and psychosomatic medicine made him a central figure in post-war psychiatry and psychoanalysis.

After graduating from the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, Alexander was invited to the United States in 1930 to serve as Visiting Professor of Psychoanalysis at the University of Chicago, the first post of its kind. In 1932 he founded the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis and served as its director until 1956. Alexander published many works during his professional career, including the books, *The Psychoanalysis of the Total Personality* (1930), *Roots of Crime* (1935) written with William Healy, and *Psychosomatic Medicine: Its Principles and Practices* (1950).

The papers of Franz Alexander contain about seven linear feet of material housed in seventeen document boxes. The collection includes correspondence, documents, publications and professional writings, notes, photographs, and other personal and professional materials dating from 1901-1986, with the bulk of the material dating to the 1930s. The majority of the papers are in English, but there is some material written in German, Hungarian, and Italian. Alexander corresponded with many prominent figures in the fields of psychiatry and psychoanalysis including Siegfried Bernfeld, Edward Bibring, Princess Marie Bonaparte, Martin Freud, Erich Fromm, and Heinz Hartmann. Family photographs, a smattering of Alexander's personal papers, and papers of his wife Anita Alexander shed some light on Alexander's life outside of his professional work.

This extraordinary resource will provide scholars and students with unprecedented insights into Alexander's remarkable life and influential work. Once processed and cataloged, these papers will be of great value to scholars and will represent one of the most significant archival collections in the Library. The Library is honored to house these papers and preserve Alexander's legacy. We are thankful to Daniel Pollock, MD, for the generous donation on behalf of the Pollock family.

Special Collections Librarian Marisa Shaari has been focusing on the arrangement, description, cataloging, and preservation of the papers to make them available for research. The collection is scheduled to open for researcher use in the spring of 2016.

Marisa Shaari, M.L.I.S



DR. FRANZ ALEXANDER (1891-1964)

∞ INSIDE THE COLLECTION ∞

THE SURVIVAL OF IMAGES—ART HISTORIANS, PSYCHOANALYSIS, AND THE ANCIENTS, BY LOUIS ROSE (DETROIT: WAYNE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2001) 209 P.

Art History, like psychoanalysis, has evolved over the course of its conceptual life through the intellectual and emotional labors of creative figures as they reflect the cultural trends of the societies from which they emerge. As the historian Louis Rose demonstrates in this concise but compelling book, no society has surpassed Vienna of the 19th and early 20th centuries in its fertility in these realms. In particular, Rose delineates the impact of the work of the German art historian Aby Warburg on the contributions of such Viennese as Sigmund Freud, and on other art historians such as Ernest Gombrich, Fritz Saxl, his friend Emanuel Loewy, and his follower Ernst Kris. According to Rose, Warburg was seminal in shaping the ways we see and think about art today. In his words, “Freud and Warburg shared not only a bond as cultural researchers but also a link, if less directly, through the city of Vienna” (p. 18).

As his title suggests, Rose emphasizes the commonality between Warburg and Freud in their concern with the transformation of images—for Warburg, as represented in the paintings of such Renaissance masters as Botticelli; for Freud, in the formation of dreams. “[The] art historian and the psychoanalyst traced how absent objects reappeared on new stages and behind new masks, their movements governed by a primordial tragic necessity” (p. 36). This parallel became even more evident in Freud’s “*Grävida*” essay, where he undertook the study of the representation of movement, just as Warburg had in his work on Botticelli’s “*Primavera*.” Thus, notes Rose, “Warburg...and Freud too approached the study of art by endeavoring to answer how images came dramatically to life” (p. 156). In both instances, as in Freud’s “*Totem and Taboo*,” primeval rituals reappeared in life as in art works as dramatic reenactments. The connection between Warburg and Freud extended beyond the scholarly into the realm of individual care. When Warburg was hospitalized in 1921 with what appears to have been an episode of depression, Freud wrote to his physician expressing his personal concern.

Ernst Kris bridged the disciplinary gap. Trained and distinguished as an art historian, he had been a student of Loewy and, together with his fiancé Marianne Rie, had also obtained training in psychoanalysis. In 1928 he became a member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society and of Freud’s inner circle. His writings, including his concept of “regression in the service of the ego,” and his essay on the work of the psychotic sculptor Franz Messerschmidt remain major instances of interdisciplinary publication. By the early 1930s he established connections with Warburg, whose great library, then in Hamburg, was to be transferred to London and es-

established as one of the principal resources for scholarship in the field. Along with Freud, Kris succeeded in 1938 in escaping Vienna for London, where he served as a consultant to the BBC on German radio propaganda. In 1940 he moved on to New York, where he distinguished himself as a professor at the New School for Social Research and as a member of the New York Psychoanalytic Society until his untimely death at age 57.

In a concise final chapter Rose returns to Freud, reviewing his account to Roman Rolland of his trip to Athens and his visit to the Acropolis. The experience, Freud recounted, engendered a sense of de-realization, reactivating early memories accompanied by feelings of guilt for achievements beyond those of his father. “So,” notes Rose, “did Freud and Warburg, Kris and Saxl approach the world of art, exploring there how fragmented images of the past remain alive, and how estrangement from the present sought restitution” (p.159).

Rose tells his story with clarity and substance. His book is exemplary in its demonstration of the fruitfulness of collaborative and parallel research in expanding the range of our understanding. Although Freud himself wrote little about the visual arts after 1911, the products of Warburg and the Viennese scholars considered here were significantly shaped by his work—by, that is, what the poet W.H. Auden called “the climate of opinion” Freud had created. Anyone interested in the plastic arts or in the broader scope of cultural history will profit from this well-written and richly illustrated book.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.





THE LEGEND OF THE PAYNE WHITNEY CLINIC

Drawing on a life-long interest in history and a love for the Payne Whitney Clinic, Dr. Peter Wilson has completed a book-length manuscript on the history of the institution. Based in part on oral history interviews with many members of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, the work is alive with reminiscences and its author's devotion. The full manuscript is available in the Oskar Diethelm Library and the NYPH Archives. Below is a section on the early history, excerpted and summarized by Megan Wolff.



New York Hospital opened its doors in 1791, and from its earliest days the structure of care for mental patients stood apart from that of other institutions. One of the first two patients ever admitted was dubbed a “lunatic,” but unlike many hospitals at the time, directors at New York Hospital considered many such patients to be curable. The most rambunctious individuals were housed in the basement, however the majority of mental patients were allowed to come in with those of sound mind, and treated with respect that was unusual for the period.

The hospital's approach was greatly influenced by the Quaker Movement, which embraced a philosophy known as “moral treatment.” Practitioners placed an emphasis on the healing power of the social and physical environment, suggesting that quiet, bucolic surroundings, participation in useful occupation, and engagement in everyday relationships might soothe the soul of the afflicted. It was an approach that found favor in Europe among individuals such as Philippe Pinel, who “unchained” his patients at Bicêtre and the Salpêtrière. The method opened room for the spiritual in the process of recovery, and was embraced as well at the York Retreat, where Quaker founders refused to allow physical punishment or debilitating therapies such as blistering and purges. The Quaker notion that the inner light and basic humanity of a person could never be extinguished molded practice at the asylum, and inspired the staff of other facilities. At New York Hospital, board member Thomas Eddy was himself a Quaker and maintained contact with Samuel Tuke, son of the Retreat's founder. When New York Hospital opened its first stand-alone facility for mental patients in 1808, respect for the individual and hope for improvement had become hallmarks of the place.

In 1821, trustees opened a new facility, Bloomingdale Asylum, at the faraway address of Broadway and 116th St. (presently the site of Columbia University). It was hoped that the patients “would do better in the country” amidst the beauty of Harlem Heights, and would benefit from the opportunity to engage in work. Patients spent time outside, their days busy with activities. Care was undertaken mostly by the nurses and aides, as physicians were few and made few visits. Once or twice a week, they made the trip to see aides, change medications and talk to their patients.

Decisions both economic and medical were made by lay managers, who were appointed by the board, sometimes without input from the physicians. This remained true well into the 1850s, when one of the hospital's superintendents, Dr. James McDonald, finally wrested medical decisions from the lay managers and a smidgen of control from the board. Dr. McDonald had been named first "resident physician" and sent abroad to study European hospitals.

When New York State opened its own asylums in the 1850s, Bloomingdale moved away from the treatment of non-paying patients and toward the care of private ones. More and more, public patients ended up at Bellevue and on Blackwell's Island, while Bloomingdale retained the wealthy. These public asylums remained at the mercy of politicians, poor financial support or oversight, and poor staffing. Those who could afford to pay increasingly chose Bloomingdale, a retreat that housed a library, occupational therapy buildings, walking paths, a golf course, and gardens. When the legislature halted funding to Bloomingdale in the late 1850s, the transition from public asylum to private facility became complete.

A number of famous superintendents who had run other institutions came and went in the running of Bloomingdale. These included Pliny Earle, a charter member of the predecessor to the APA (1844-1848) and a giant in forensics and ethics, who forced hospital personnel to keep good records and statistics. This remarkable man (intensely studied by our own Jacques Quen) tabulated everything: descriptions of disease, patients' length of stay, and clinical results -- were they cured? Did they return? With his fastidious methods, Earle helped to institutionalize classifications that hopefully (still) lead to cause and cure.

In 1894, Bloomingdale moved from Morningside Heights to Westchester to make way for Columbia University, and in 1911, Dr. William Russell became director. Russell was a good philosophical fit for Bloomingdale, having previously worked at institutions whose tenets reflected the mental hygiene movement. The new director had served at Willard State Hospital, acted as medical inspector for the New York State Hospital Commission, as superintendent of Brooklyn State Hospital, and as vice president of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. At Bloomingdale, he was easily acclimated to the humane approach to patient care, the importance of a healing physical environment, and the promise of equipping patients to live in the community. Russell seems to have been held in some esteem by his colleagues. During the next fifteen years, he made many useful changes at Bloomingdale, especially regarding patient comfort and nursing care. Russell oversaw the hiring of better-trained staff, changes to the diet and nutrition of patients, and a general restructuring of the facility to have more therapeutic activities.

Nevertheless, Russell's ambitions for psychiatry at New York Hospital extended beyond the lawns of Bloomingdale. Like Adolf Meyer, who had pioneered a new form of academic psychiatry with the 1913 opening of the Phipps Clinic, Russell

wanted to create a department of psychiatry in conjunction with the main hospital in Manhattan. It was a long-standing wish among Bloomingdale medical directors. The move to Westchester had generated problems of access for both patients and physicians, as New Yorkers in acute distress rarely traveled the distance to the new site. They were seen at Bellevue, instead, which provided the only emergency care within the city. Once stabilized, they often dispersed to institutions closer to home. As early as 1899, medical superintendent Samuel B. Lyon argued for the establishment of a dedicated reception hospital in the city, which would allow physicians and students greater access to acute cases and reduce the accumulation of “unfavorable” long-term cases in Westchester. In 1904 he repeated the suggestion, and again in 1905 and 1909. Although the board of directors received the idea favorably, change was slow in coming. When Lyon retired in 1911, no plans had yet been made, and the campaign to open a dedicated department of psychiatry in Manhattan became the concern of William Russell.

Timing favored the ambitions of the new director. In addition to its interest in an urban department of psychiatry, the Board of Directors had come to favor an alliance with Cornell Medical College. In 1911, the Flexner report added fuel to the idea by calling for medical education to be upgraded within a university setting, and in 1912, Oliver Hazard Payne (who had paid for the College’s first building in 1898) made a gift of over \$4.2 million to help the union along. That same year, his nephew and heir, William Payne Whitney, ascended to the hospital board, and provided Russell with a powerful ally in his goals for the department of Psychiatry.

The motive behind William Payne Whitney’s particular support for psychiatry remains a mystery, though the origins of his personal fortune are well known. Whitney’s father, William Collins Whitney, was a wealthy businessman, transportation magnate, and investor, and he left a generous inheritance at his death in 1904. In addition to this, Payne Whitney received an enormous sum as an outcome of strife within the family. Whitney’s maternal uncle, Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, had amassed a towering personal fortune tied to Standard Oil. Strongly attached to his sister, Whitney’s mother, the colonel became greatly distraught when his brother in law remarried not long after her death. On the condition that the young man cut himself off from his father, Colonel Payne offered to provide generously for his nephew in his will. The young man complied, and in 1917 Payne Whitney received \$63 million from his uncle’s estate. When he died suddenly only ten years later, his own estate became the largest ever probated in the United States. The will included a bequest of \$10 million (\$137 million in 2015 dollars) to be spent on neurology and psychiatry at Cornell Medical College. It was this money -- a colossal sum at the time -- that supplied the basis for the Payne Whitney Clinic.



Despite the enormity of the gift, it is possible only to

speculate on why Payne Whitney favored psychiatry. Certainly, he and his uncle were generous donors to Cornell Medical College and to the hospital in a general sense. Oliver Hazard Payne ultimately contributed more than \$8.5 million to the institution, and Payne Whitney bestowed many times as much, including the provision of the land between 68th and 70th street for \$2.75 million to be used as a new campus, and a bequest of over \$40 million for the general function of the hospital. Whitney was intimate with the New York Hospital establishment and the leading medical lights of his generation, including the Flexner brothers. According to William Russell, however, the benefactor's interest in the psychiatric service was especially profound. "He referred to it," stated Russell, "as the most important work the [hospital] was engaged in." In 1925, Payne Whitney and the board president asked Russell to draw up a plan for extending the psychiatry service at the hospital. Whitney was vice president of the board at the time, and his support would turn out to be even more important than Russell could have imagined.

When the Bloomingdale superintendent called for the financial autonomy of the new department, Payne Whitney agreed. "[T]he more latitude and independence that can be given the better," Russell stated in his plan. Whitney obliged, and set aside the \$10 million bequest for its independent support. When this benefactor died suddenly while playing tennis only two years later, his will provided the means for the creation of a department of psychiatry at the hospital to take place.

Russell, a man of action, went into high gear. Stepping down from his position at Bloomingdale (which he left in the capable hands of Dr. M. W. Raynor), he went to visit Adolf Meyer at the Phipps Clinic, his model for an academic department. Meyer was familiar with Cornell Medical School because he had taught Cornell students at Manhattan State Hospital, and he was acquainted socially with the board members of the medical school and New York Hospital. He had gone on to build the "exotic" Phipps Clinic, a private hospital founded in 1913 through a gift of \$1.85 million from industrialist Henry Phipps. The place was progressive and lovely, often referred to as "grand" and "expensive," and it was a model for future private hospitals and a magnet for training. Everyone wanted to train there, including luminaries such as Aubrey Lewis from the Maudsley Hospital in England and D. K. Henderson of Royal Edinburgh Hospital.

At the Phipps Clinic, Russell examined architectural plans, staffing, and patient care. He corresponded with prominent figures in psychiatry both outside and inside New York Hospital and, on coming back to New York, started to plan with the leading architects of his time. The "important" people in the psychiatric field, including Harold Wolff, Charles Macfie Campbell, and Karl Bowman, gave some contradictory advice but agreed on the need for ample space, numerous activities, good staffing, and good medical student education. Campbell and Meyer emphasized that "the whole person must be seen," a phrase that would become a mantra of the new department through to the present day.

The role of Adolf Meyer and his Phipps Clinic cannot be overestimated. Born and trained in Switzerland, Meyer emigrated to the United States in search of greater opportunities in academic medicine. Through a series of jobs at state asylums and academic appointments at the New York State Psychiatric Institute (formerly the Pathological Institute) and Cornell Medical, he developed his psychobiological approach, which was centered on reaction of personality types, and based on basic research and clinical, patient-centered research. It placed emphasis on the importance of social factors (his wife, Mary Potter Brooks, was an American social worker pioneer), the need for prevention and early treatment, and the need to maintain an open mind to new ways of looking at treatments, such as Freudian analysis.

Adolf Meyer's influence on the Payne Whitney Clinic can be felt in numerous ways, from his referral of Oskar Diethelm to the social and professional fabric of the place itself. Meyer's Phipps clinic was a small establishment where the director could oversee all aspects of care --medical, custodial, and nutritional -- an impossible feat in large hospitals like the state institution in which Russell had worked. Russell and Meyer both advocated for patients to come to the hospital before needing to be committed and before their illness became chronic. At Payne Whitney, Russell refused judicial commitment; the clinic accepted only "voluntary" patients who "signed in," not patients sent by the court. As Meyer explained, this brought in better-motivated, less ill patients, who were more amenable to treatment. Invoking the tenets of moral treatment, he postulated that patients cared for in an attractive, humane setting, with constant attention from doctors, nurses, and activity therapists, would improve outcomes.

William Russell felt that psychiatry was special, and that practitioners could best serve their patients if granted their own space. Fearing that the problems and concerns of psychiatric patients and doctors would not be understood by personnel of the general hospital, Russell waged a battle for the physical and philosophical independence of the department. Psychiatry would be separate, he determined, from the other departments in the new hospital and medical school. The Phipps Clinic was being run this way, and he fought hard to see that Payne Whitney would be, too. Construction of the new hospital on the Yorkville parcel of land was well into the planning phase. An area at what is now 70th Street and York Avenue was suggested for the clinic and finally rejected, and the area overlooking the East River, the most desirable, was obtained for psychiatry.

The change to the landscape would be dramatic. In the late 1920s, the present site of New York-Presbyterian-Weill Cornell Medical College was a noisome, run-down area of tanneries, slaughterhouses, and warehouses, which had to be leveled. New streets had to be drawn and paved, and the "great white palace," modeled on the Avignon papal residence, came into existence.

William Russell's plans for the psychiatry building on the chosen site were equally

thorough. “The aim,” he wrote many years later, “was to produce a structure free from indications of seclusion but providing sufficient privacy and safety; having a domestic rather than an institutional aspect.” The new clinic would have

adequate accommodations for the classification, study, and treatment of patients in accordance with the condition and needs of various types; with freedom from disturbing noises and objectionable contacts, and with satisfactory provision for medical and economic administration. In shaping the plans for the clinic, the importance of environment in the treatment of psychiatric patients was kept constantly in view. An endeavor was made to provide the appearance, comforts and personal conveniences of a dwelling place.

In marketing material about the clinic, boosters confirmed the construction of such a place. “All rooms resembled those in a comfortable house. There were individual bathrooms, latched closets, and lamps. A barber is employed.” Some social rooms overlooked the river, with provision made for parlor games. Even the soundscape of the building was carefully orchestrated and controlled. Corridors and sitting rooms were constructed with sound-absorbent material. Floors were of oak. Upholstered furniture, runners, rugs, and drapes muffled sound. Even the air ducts were designed to minimize noise transmission, as were the elevator shafts, and specially-constructed doors were made to render as unobtrusive as possible “the constant locking and unlocking of doors required in a psychiatric hospital.” The provision of pianos and a circulating library further soothed the patient.

Every detail of the building had been carefully planned to support thoughtful, calming, optimal care. There were rooms for Hydrotherapy, Light Therapy, and Electrotherapy. “The top floor of the building, with many windows commanding a wide prospect, is devoted entirely to therapeutic measures,” noted the boosters. “Nine rooms equipped for carpentry, metal work, basketry, needlework, weaving, painting, block printing and other crafts are given over to occupational therapy.” There was a gymnasium with showers, a hair-dressing room for women, a billiard room, an open sunroom and a glazed one. Roofs were protected and equipped for outdoor exercise, with two courts and a garden.

Tom Krejchi, a nurse supervisor, tells it best. When he first came as a mental health aid in 1966, he felt like he “had entered heaven . . . It was a hotel.” People did not seem catastrophically ill. They were served meals by the staff on white tablecloths and cutlery. Maids polished the silver every week. Coming from a local New York City working-class family, Krejchi found that this was indeed “something.”

*Excerpted and Summarized by Megan Wolff
from “The Legend of Payne Whitney”
by Peter Wilson, M.D.*





∞ RICHARDSON SEMINAR ∞ ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

This past year's seminars offered a rich array of topics, historical periods, and interdisciplinary approaches. Contemporary Freud studies were well represented: two of our speakers addressed issues of design in Freud's Vienna, one from the perspective of the bourgeois interior and the other examining the public architecture of the period. A third speaker used Lessing's parable of the three rings to shed light on rings and relationships in Freud's life.

There were literary and artistic riches to be gleaned from talks on a typology of addiction in Balzac's characters, on Poussin's use of Ovid, and on the reverberations of early modern neuroscience in eighteenth-century literature. Within the framework of American history, we heard about cases of bestiality in the early republic. A number of our speakers took up more recent and contemporary intersections of psychiatry, law, and politics in the U.S., in talks that addressed definitions of intellectual disability, public perceptions of addiction, the history of sex crime legislation, attitudes towards juvenile offenders, and shifts in policy and support for academic medicine.

Moving into a European context, two of our speakers presented research on Germany, one on the development of "ethnopschoanalysis" in the twentieth century and the other on the history of the capacious category of "psychopathy." France came under scrutiny as well in a talk about the impact of the Occupation on the practice of psychotherapy. Looking back at the year's seminars, one cannot help but be struck by the breadth and depth of material covered. Our speakers have been generous indeed in sharing their research with us.

Anne G. Hoffman, Ph.D.

SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

2014 - 2015

- SEPTEMBER 3** **Martha-Grace Duncan, Ph.D., J.D.**, Emory University Law School
“Morbid Laughter, Proper Tears: The Demand for ‘Appropriate’ Emotions in Criminal Law”
- SEPTEMBER 17** **Liliane Weissberg, Ph.D.**, University of Pennsylvania
“From Lessing to Freud: The Parable of the Three Rings”
- OCTOBER 1** **Mical Raz, M.D., Ph.D.**, Yale School of Medicine
“Psychiatry, Civil Rights and the Politics of Intellectual Disability”
- OCTOBER 15** **Rob Goldstein, M.D.**, Weill Cornell Medical College
“Balzac’s Addicts: A Literary Endophenotype”
- NOVEMBER 5** **Diane O’Donoghue, Ph.D.**, Tufts University
“Freud on the Ring: The Architecture of Everyday Life before Berggasse”
- NOVEMBER 19** **Doron Ben-Atar, Ph.D.**, Fordham University
 & Richard D. Brown, Ph.D., University of Connecticut
“Taming Lust: Desire, Anxiety and the Prosecution of Sexual Crimes in the Early American Republic”
- DECEMBER 3** **Greg Eghigian, Ph.D.**, Pennsylvania State University
“The Tangled History of Psychopathy in Germany”
- DECEMBER 17** **No Seminar -- Holiday Party**

- JANUARY 7** **Katherine Jenness, Ph.D.**, New York Psychoanalytic Institute
 “The Unassailable Self: Freud’s Image in Mid-20th Century America”
- JANUARY 21** **Dagmar Herzog, Ph.D.**, CUNY Graduate Center
 “Between Postfascism and Postcolonialism: The Ethnopsychanalysis of Paul Parin, Fritz Morgenthaller, and Goldy Parin-Matthèy”
- FEBRUARY 4** **Samuel Kelton Roberts Ph.D.**, Columbia University
 “‘To Enter a Society Which Really Doesn’t Want Them’: Methadone Maintenance and the Making of Controversies During New York City’s Heroin Crisis, 1965-1975”
- FEBRUARY 18** **Joseph Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P.**, Weill Cornell Medical College
 “Daniel Patrick Moynihan and the Defense of Academic Medicine”
- MARCH 4** **Adele Tutter, M.D., Ph.D.**, Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training & Research
 “Resurrecting Oedipus: An Exercise in Interdisciplinary Scholarship”
- MARCH 18** **Eric Anderson, Ph.D.**, Rhode Island School of Design
Esman Lecture
 “Sigmund Freud, Interior Decorator”
- APRIL 1** **Cyd Cipolla, Ph.D.**, New York University, Gallatin School
 “The ‘Godzilla Defense’: Mental Illness, Mental Abnormality, and the Washington Community Protection Act of 1990”
- APRIL 15** **Frank T. Boyle, Ph.D.**, Fordham University
 “Willis among the Wits: Early Neurology in the Rise of the Modern”
- MAY 6** **Camille Robcis, Ph.D.**, Cornell University
 “Disoccupation: The Psychiatric Revolution in France: 1945 - 1975”

ISSUES IN MENTAL HEALTH POLICY

2014 - 2015

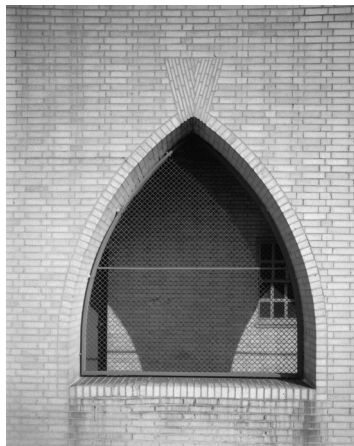
FALL: MENTAL ILLNESS AND INCARCERATION

SEPTEMBER 24 **Elizabeth B. Ford, M.D.**, Director, Forensic Psychiatry,
NYU Langone Medical Center
“Sickening Punishment: the evolution and impact of mental
illness in jails and prisons”

OCTOBER 29 **Homer Venters, M.D.**, Asst. Commissioner,
Bureau of Correctional Health Services, DOHMH
“Age, Race, and Solitary Confinement as Features of the Mental
Health Service in the NYC Jail System”

SPRING: IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE MENTAL HEALTH

MARCH 11 **Kalina M. Brabeck, Ph.D.**, Chair, Dept. of Counseling Program,
Rhode Island College
“Quien sabe si nos vemos: The implications of living without
documents for immigrant mental health and wellbeing”



∞ WORKING GROUPS ∞

WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE ARTS

The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts continued our tradition of lively discussion of members' work in progress, and of selected readings. Prof. Elisabeth Gitter presented a paper entitled "Always Improving: The Life and Death of Henry Russell Cleveland" and in conjunction with her own paper, Stanley Plumly's *Posthumous Keats*. The Rev. Curt Hart led a discussion of *The Education of Henry Adams*, and Dr. Nate Kravis of Henry James' *What Maisie Knew*. Dr. Daria Colombo turned our focus to contemporary fiction with a reading of Rachel Cusk's *Outline*.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

WORKING GROUP ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

This collegial if at times surly group generally maintained its dignity, as it tackled some of the toughest questions in philosophy and psychoanalysis. Richard Rorty and his views on the history of the mind were no sweat compared to two sessions jovially referred to as "Fun with Hegel" and "More Fun with Hegel." Yes, these were trying times, but deeply informative ones (thanks, Orna!). Nate's one-time mentor Philip Rieff was anatomized, as were the psychoanalytic origins of CBT and the work of Aaron Beck. Here's to next year and "Even More Fun with Hegel."

George J. Makari, M.D.



☞ SEMINAR IN NARRATIVE PSYCHIATRY ☛

"Writing this journal has kept me on the edge of sanity. Without it, I believe I would have tipped over into the chasm of madness from where I could not be reached."

(*"Phone at nine just to say you're alive,"* 1997, pp. 352-53)

Linda Hart writes these words near the end of the journal she kept during the year she suffered from acute psychotic disorder and was hospitalized. It is a dramatic statement that bears close examination, one to which the seminar will return as a guiding theme.

The writing seminar, which is open to all psychiatric residents, meets for an hour and a half one Friday a month. The seminar addresses the therapeutic possibilities of writing from the perspectives of both patients and physicians. Participants are required to write texts for each meeting, as well as read excerpts from memoirs of mental illness along with critiques of them. Close reading is imperative.

Among the questions addressed through writing and reading are:

- How does a theory of dialogue inform every written text?
- What are the assumptions inherent in first-person as opposed to third-person descriptions of mental illness?
- Can written narratives help establish a form of external cohesion when a person feels he or she is falling into or is in a state of disintegration?
- If narrative writing becomes impossible, can poetic (word salad) forms also serve as vehicles of therapy and insight for both doctors and patients?

Reading assignments range from a couple of Antonin Artaud's letters to physicians with their lucid descriptions of his descent into schizophrenia alongside Louis Sass's essay "Schizophrenia, Consciousness, and the Self," to a section of Daniel Paul Schreber's *Memoirs of My Mental Illness* and Freud's reading of it, to a portion of John Perceval's account of his illness with Gregory Bateson's forward, to Charlotte Perkins Gilman's *The Yellow Wallpaper* through the lens of S. Weir Mitchell's concept of neurasthenia and a chapter from Catherine Golden's *The Captive Imagination: A Casebook on the Yellow Wallpaper*.

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D.

IN MEMORIUM

NORMAN DAIN: (1926-2015)

One of the leading American historians of psychiatry, Norman Dain, Emeritus Professor of History at Rutgers University and a member of the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry at Weill Medical College of Cornell University, passed away on April 16, 2015 at the age of 89. He is survived by his wife Phyllis Dain, and his son Bruce Russell Dain.

Dain's relationship with the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry began in 1958. While completing his doctorate degree at Columbia University, Dain was appointed research fellow in the History of Psychiatry at the Payne Whitney Clinic and worked alongside director Dr. Eric T. Carlson from 1958 to 1961. Norman was a devoted member of the Institute for over half a century, and retired as Adjunct Professor of History in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College.

An eminent scholar, Professor Dain published widely over the course of his career. His research interests included the American mental hygiene movement, the intellectual history of early American psychiatry, and the history of the anti-psychiatry movement. His three books were *Clifford W. Beers: Advocate for the Insane* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1980); *Disordered Minds: the First Century of Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg, Va., 1766-1866* (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, University Press of Virginia, 1971); and his important work, *Concepts of Insanity in the United States, 1789-1865* (Rutgers University Press, 1964). He received numerous honors, including a Guggenheim fellowship and the Benjamin Rush Award of the American Psychiatric Association.



Warm, wise, and deeply knowledgeable, Norman Dain was one of the guiding lights to the Cornell's History Section as it developed into the DeWitt Wallace Institute. He will be greatly missed.

George J. Makari, M.D.





∞ IN MEMORIUM ∞

FRED M. SANDER: (1936-2015)

We are saddened by the death of our colleague, Fred M. Sander, M.D., on March 25, 2015.

Fred Sander was born in Suhl, Germany. When he was two years old, in 1938, his family was able to leave Germany for the U.S., and settled in Cincinnati. Fred came east to college, graduating from Harvard *cum laude* in 1959, and from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in 1963. Within a few days of his graduation from Einstein—and the day after her graduation from Sarah Lawrence—Fred married Joelle Hevesi.

After Fred's internship at Kaiser Permanente in San Francisco the pair returned to the east, where they put down roots in NYC and in Cornwall, CT. Fred did his residency at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, where he was Chief Resident in Psychiatry, and in 1967 he joined the faculty of Albert Einstein College of Medicine. At Einstein and at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Hospital, Fred was instrumental in developing a training program in family therapy, and he was admired as an innovative teacher. His book, *Individual and Family Therapy: Toward an Integration*, appeared in 1979.

He was trained as a psychoanalyst at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and pioneered in bringing a psychoanalytic understanding of individuals to clinical work with couples and families. He also pioneered in demonstrating to the psychoanalytic world the importance of family treatment. Like many pioneers, Fred found the terrain challenging. But he persevered, in lectures and writings, and in time he succeeded in widening the horizons of both his students and his teachers.

Fred's other intellectual passion was for theater. For many years he led the popular "Psychoanalysis and the Theater" series at New York Psychoanalytic Institute. He became especially interested in the myth of Pygmalion and Galatea, and discovered an unknown manuscript on this theme by W.S. Gilbert. Seemingly boundless in his energy, Fred not only discovered the manuscript, but adapted and revived the play--and also edited an interdisciplinary book about the myth.

Fred Sander is survived by his wife of over 50 years, poet and artist Joelle Sander, and by their sons, Stephen and Jason, and by his adored and adoring granddaughter, Elizabeth.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

RESEARCH FACULTY

STAFF & AFFILIATED FACULTY

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Nathan Kravis, M.D.	Associate Director
Marisa Shaari, M.L.I.S.	Special Collections Librarian
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Theodore Shapiro, M.D.

Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.

Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., MPH

Barbara Stimmel, Ph.D.

Peter Wilson, M.D.

All have appointments at Weill Cornell. If a member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

FACULTY NEWS

Samantha Boardman, M.D., is a Clinical Instructor in Psychiatry and Public Health, as well as an Assistant Attending Psychiatrist at Weill Cornell Medical College. This past year she made numerous presentations on Applied Positive Psychology to staff and residents at New York Presbyterian Hospital, Weill Cornell Medical College, and Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, and Rockefeller University, as well as to personnel at Morgan Stanley. She was a part of the symposium, *Positive Psychiatry Across the Lifespan* at the 2015 APA annual meeting, where she presented on “Positive Psychiatry for Clinical Practice.” Dr. Boardman continues to write for her website www.PositivePrescription.com, sharing insights from the psychiatry and psychology community with readers, and exploring the way psychology, culture and science intersect.

Cyd Cipolla, Ph.D., serves as a Class Adviser and Associate Faculty member at the Gallatin School of Individualized Study at New York University, where she advises students interested in the history of psychology, gender and feminist theory, and critical studies of science and technology. She taught a seminar titled “Sex Crimes, Sex Panics” in spring 2015 and she served as moderator for “I am Lucrece: Rethinking Sexual Violence,” a discussion sponsored by the Urban Democracy Lab during Gallatin’s Fall 2014 Roman Tragedies Festival. Along with her co-author Kristina Gupta, she submitted two papers currently under revision: “The Queer Feminist Neuroethics of Sexuality: An Emerging Approach to Evaluating Research on Sexuality and the Brain” for the Annual Review of Sex Research, and “Neurogenderings and Neuroethics,” a chapter for the Routledge Handbook of Neuroethics.

Daria Colombo, M.D., is co-director of the NYPSI Psychoanalytic Fellowship, teaches at The New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and co-directs the Payne Whitney Clinic Continuous Case Seminar. She is on the board of the *IJP*, and serves as an editorial reader for *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. She reviewed books for the *Rivista di Psicoanalisi* and for *JAPA*. She was the discussant for the second year at the Mt. Sinai Clinical Grand Rounds in April. She has a private practice in psychiatry and psychoanalysis.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., Clinical Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry, WCMC, is an active member of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, and the coordinator of IHOP’s Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Humanities. In April, 2015, she gave a talk at the Yale University Mental Health Service entitled “Imagined Worlds: The Young Brontës.”

Aaron Esman, M.D., continues to be active in the History of Psychoanalysis section. In the spring, the Department's triennial art exhibition in the College Library was held in his honor. "Art for Thought: The Payne Whitney Art Show in Honor of Dr. Aaron Esman," ran from March 11 through June 12, 2015. It included some of Dr. Esman's own works, as well as pieces created by several other seminar members.

Joseph J. Fins, M.D., M.A.C.P., continues his work in neuroethics, with a focus on disorders of consciousness and neurotechnologies. He has completed his book, *Rights Come to Mind: Brain Injury, Ethics and the Struggle for Consciousness* and awaits its publication by Cambridge University Press. He concluded his term as President of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities and received a citation for Outstanding Service from the society. He was named a Full Affiliate Member at the Houston Methodist Research Institute, served as an Associate Editor of the 4th edition of the *Encyclopedia of Bioethics*, named an Associate Editor of the *Journal of Clinical Ethics*, and was elected to the Board of Directors of the International Neuroethics Society. He delivered a number of named lectures, including the *John S. Young, M.D. Lectureship* at the Craig Rehabilitation Hospital in Denver and served as the *Kim-Frank Visiting Writer* at Wesleyan University, his alma mater. In December 2013, Dr. Fins was elected as an *Academico de Honor of the Real Academia Nacional de Medicina de Espana* (a distinguished academic of the National Royal Academy of Medicine of Spain), one of fewer than twenty world-wide who are so honored. He will present his "induction discourse" in Madrid in November 2014. During 2014 Dr. Fins was on sabbatical at Yale, where he serves as the Dwight H. Terry Visiting Scholar in Bioethics at the University, while also holding appointments as Visiting Professor in the History of Medicine at Yale Medical School and Senior Scholar in Law at Yale Law School. While in New Haven, he will study society's obligations to patients with disorders of consciousness through a civil rights perspective, and work on an intellectual history of the neurophysiologist and social commentator Jose Manuel Delgado.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., is on the Faculty of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Education affiliated with the NYU Medical School, where he is a member of the Curriculum Revision Committee, an advisor on its Curriculum Committee, and taught a course on *Freud's Papers on Technique*. He taught a two-day Seminar on Hermeneutics at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute. He serves on the Board of Directors and Editorial Board of the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, and the Editorial Board of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*. He is an Editorial Consultant to *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*.

Richard Friedman, M.D., is actively involved in teaching and training psychiatric residents and medical students. He is course director for the PGY-II class "Fundamentals of Biological Psychiatry and Psychopharmacology," and director of

the PGY-III Psychopharmacology Continuous Case Conference. He recently did research in the military's use of various psychotropic medications in active duty troops during the Iraq and Afghanistan wars and is now extending this research to the veteran population. He has recently written for the *New England Journal of Medicine* about grief, depression and the new DSM-5. Dr. Friedman is a regular contributor to the Science section and was appointed in 2015 as a contributing Op-Ed writer for the *New York Times*, where he writes on mental health and behavioral neuroscience.

William Frosch, M.D., chaired a small ad hoc committee during the past year appointed by Dr. Barchas to review the status and functioning of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. The other members of the committee were Joe Fins and Arlene Shaner from the Rare Book Room of the New York Academy of Medicine. The committee's findings, submitted in May to Dr. Barchas, echoed those of the outside committee appointed just over 20 years ago: the Institute is alive and doing well, and has grown and prospered under its no-longer-new leadership. What was needed then is still needed: stable ensured funding. In April of this year, Dr. Frosch was awarded the Solomon A. Berson Alumni Achievement Award in Health Science, Medicine, and the Arts by New York University Medical School. His response to the award will be in the archives of the Department of Psychiatry.

Robert Goldstein M.D., continues on the voluntary faculty at Weill Cornell Medical College, and is working on a book project entitled *A Commonplace Book of Human Types*.

Gerald Grob, Ph.D., remains productive as a scholar while enjoying the vistas and offerings of Colorado. This year he published an article on the history of psychiatry in the *Oxford Handbook of Psychiatric Ethics* (Oxford University Press) and a piece in MDAdvisor on the changing understandings of fibromyalgia in the United States. He also penned a memorial to surgeon and author Sherwin Nuland for the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*. His latest book, *Ageing Bones: A Short History of Osteoporosis*, received favorable review in the pages of the *Social History of Medicine*.

Curtis W. Hart, M.Div., continues as Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Religion and Health* where he writes regular book reviews and editorials. In November of 2014 he participated in an invited panel presentation at the national meeting of the American Academy of Religion on the "Future of Chaplaincy." He participated as Group Leader in three courses in the "Medicine, Patients, and Society" curriculum at Weill Cornell Medical College, and serves on the College's Institutional Review Board and Conflicts Advisory Panel. He has received appointment by the State Commissioner of Health to the Board of Professional Medical Conduct of the State of New York.

Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D., gave a presentation to the NY Jewish Feminist Research Group on Judith Butler's application to gender of Freud's concept of melancholia. At Fordham she taught courses on feminist theory, narrative presentations of childhood, and an honors seminar on New York City. She completed a second year as chair of the Richardson Seminar.

Siri Hustvedt, Ph.D., published her sixth novel, *The Blazing World*, in March of 2014. In the following months, she traveled to France, Portugal, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Germany for the novel. In early September, she received an honorary doctorate from the University of Oslo, where she also gave a university lecture. Near the end of September, she delivered a lecture on time and memory in visual art at an interdisciplinary symposium in Helsinki, Finland, sponsored by the Gyllenberg Foundation. In June, she read from her work and discussed psychoanalysis at the annual conference of the German Psychoanalytic Society in Kassel, Germany. She was also a visiting professor at the University of Augsburg for two days. In Munich, she lectured on Louise Bourgeois at Haus der Kunst. She has recently finished a non-fiction book called *The Delusions of Certainty*, which takes up the mind-body problem and the Cartesian ghosts that haunt cognitive science. It is, in part, a critique of computational theory of mind, its dominance in cognitive science, artificial intelligence, and evolutionary psychology. *The Blazing World* was longlisted for the 2014 Man Booker Prize, the first year that novels by U.S. authors were allowed to compete, and was one of five books nominated for the Kirkus Prize. It won the 2014 *Los Angeles Times* Book Prize for Fiction.

Nathan Kravis M.D., is the Associate Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. He presented his paper "Embedded and Couched: The function and meaning of recumbent speech" at the University College of London, the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD), and as the Liebert Award Lecture in New York. He is the recipient of the 2015 George S. Goldman Award bestowed by the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., continues to write essays on crime fiction, focusing on those books that erase the generic distinctions between mysteries and general fiction. As the whodunit evolved over time into the whydunit, mysteries became more sociological and psychological. Authors dealt with such themes as the nature of evil; psychopathology; the interaction of nature and nurture; the weaknesses of the criminal justice system; the ambiguities surrounding vigilante justice; and the ways that different cultures address these subjects. This year she gave much time to the way Euripides challenged Aeschylus on the subject of trial by jury. Essays on these subjects are posted on her blog/forum (www.barbaraleavy.com) and a collection of them are planned for publication later this year.

George Makari, M.D., the Director of the DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry, remains on several editorial boards, including the *Journal of the History of Behavioral Sciences*, *American Imago*, and *Academic Psychiatry*. In April, he delivered a lecture to the Humanities center of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Makari's latest book, *Soul Machine: The Invention of the Modern Mind* will be released by W.W. Norton & Co in November, 2015. He directs the Psychodynamic Psychotherapy Clinic and continues to teach residents and to mentor the Benjamin Rush Fellows.

Robert Michels, M.D., delivered Professors' Rounds throughout the year, taught the PGY-II "Diagnosis in Psychiatry" course, the "Personality and Personality Disorders" class, as well as the PGY-IV Continuous Case Seminar. He spoke on a panel titled "Ethics in Clinical Practice: The Foundation of Trust" at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and was a discussant at a two-day "Clinical Workshop in Analytic Process and Technique" at the Winter Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, where he also gave the first Candidates' Council Master Teacher Award Lecture, "The Care & Feeding of Supervisors: A User's Guide for Supervisees." He presented "The Mind, the Brain and Psychotherapy" at the "Brain Stories: The Science behind Prevention, Detection & Effective Intervention for Mental Illness" Conference at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, where he also gave a lecture titled "21st Century Psychiatry." At the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association Dr. Michels presented "Suicide and the Community."

Doris B. Nagel, M.D., regularly attends the history seminars. In spare hours, she works on revisions to her book-length manuscript about the life and case history of a wealthy patient who was evaluated and/or treated by many of the most influential psychiatrists between 1900 and 1947. She hopes to work it into a final enough version to deposit, with extensive footnotes and bibliography, in the archives for use by other researchers in future.

Orna Ophir, Ph.D., is a licensed psychoanalyst in New York State who worked for many years at Shalvata Mental Health Center, affiliated with the School of Medicine at Tel Aviv University. Dr. Ophir is currently working on her second book project, entitled *Klein in America - The Marginalization of Melanie Klein's Thought in American Psychoanalysis, 1924-2009*. During the last academic year, Dr. Ophir taught at the Humanities Center at Johns Hopkins University courses on the history of psychiatry and on psychoanalysis. She presented three papers at the IPA congress in Boston on topics related to her book project and on teaching psychoanalysis in China. She conducted research at the Melanie Klein Archive at the Wellcome Institute in London, and published a paper based on her findings in the *Candidate Journal*. A version of this paper was presented to the faculty of Shalvata Mental Health Center in Israel. Dr. Ophir will graduate this summer from the

Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR), in New York and will continue to see patients in her private practice in New York and teach courses at Johns Hopkins.

Louis Sass, Ph.D., spent academic year 2014-2015 in his usual role as a professor at Rutgers University, teaching in the Department of Clinical Psychology in the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology. In addition to various publications, he gave invited lectures at the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, the Department of Philosophy of the University of Memphis, the University of Bergamo, Italy, and the School of Phenomenological and Dynamic Psychotherapy in Florence, Italy. He also served as a keynote speaker at the annual meeting of the International Society for Psychological and Social Approaches to Psychosis (Holland/Belgium), at the University of Amsterdam, and at Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.

Ted Shapiro, M.D., has resumed his earlier title as Professor of Psychiatry (from emeritus) as he continues to teach in the General Psychiatry and Child and Adolescent Psychiatry programs. He directs the Sackler Infant Psychiatry Program. He also continues to participate on the Educational Committee of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. In collaboration with Barbara Milrod and Sabine Preter he is preparing a manuscript for publication, *A Manual Using Psychodynamic Principles for Treating Children and Adolescents with Anxiety Disorders*. A newly edited chapter addressing "Middle Childhood: A developmental review" with Rebecca Rendleman appears in the *Textbook of Psychiatry*, fourth edition (Kay Liebowitz and Tasman eds.). A commentary on the work of Daniel Stern, *Now Moments*, is in press. Dr. Shapiro presented at a forum on Embodiment and Modernism at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, where he was also the primary discussant of "Waldron's Relational and Classical Elements in Psychoanalysis: An Empirical Study."

Paul Stepansky, Ph.D., reports that his latest book, *In the Hands of Doctors: Touch and Trust in Medical Care*, will be released by Praeger Publishers in April, 2016. The book is a comparative historical study of the caring dimension of medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that focuses, inter alia, on the role of touch, procedure, and instrumentation in doctor-patient relationships and proposes a new primary care specialty to replace family medicine.

Rosemary Stevens, Ph.D., continued to work on her book on the beginning of the U.S. Veterans Bureau (the VA) after World War I, taking the extensively documented 800-page manuscript she had prepared as backdrop to the final work (it's a complicated topic), listening to helpful suggestions, and deciding how best to focus the much shorter book. The book, provisionally entitled *Scandal Time*, will tell the story of the founding of the Bureau and the fall of its first director

(who went to prison for conspiracy to commit fraud) to exemplify two themes: why the United States has a separate national organization for federal health and social benefits for veterans, and how the resulting drama in the Bureau played out as one of the major government scandals of the Harding administration, parallel to Teapot Dome. The book is under contract with Johns Hopkins University Press. Dr. Stevens also wrote the introduction to a wonderful book on the history of cardiology at the Mayo Clinic by W. Bruce Fye, *Caring for the Heart* (2015), and gave a presentation at the American Association for the History of Medicine on the 50th anniversary of the birth control case, *Griswold vs. Connecticut*, of what it was like to be a witness at the trial when the case began in New Haven. The papers from that session will be published in the fall.

Peter Wilson, M.D., continues his research on the differences in “moral treatment” as practiced at the York Retreat, the Salpêtrière, and the Bloomingdale Asylum. Dr. Wilson’s book, *The Legend of the Payne Whitney Clinic* is excerpted in this Annual Report, and is now available digitally for viewing at the Payne Whitney Library and the NYPH Archives. Videotaped interviews with former and present faculty members of the Payne Whitney Clinic are also available. Dr. Wilson is teaching WCMC students in both “Essential Principles of Medicines” and “Brain and Behavior PBL,” with much enjoyment.



ALUMNI NEWS

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., fellow (1985-1986), opened the Karl Stern Archive to the public on October 10, 2014, at the Simon Silverman Phenomenology Center at Duquesne University. The archive contains Stern's letters, rough drafts, notebooks, memorabilia and photographs, including a letter each from Freud and Jung, letters from Graham Greene, C.S. Lewis, Reinhold Neibuhr, Thomas Merton, Dorothy Day, Gregory Zilboorg, Claire Boothe Luce, Wilder Penfield and others. It is a rich repository of information for researchers interested in the history of German and Canadian psychiatry, and on psychoanalysis and religion. Dr. Burston published an article entitled "Cyborgs, Zombies and Planetary Death: Alienation in the 21st Century" in *The Humanistic Psychologist*. His biography of Karl Stern, entitled *A Forgotten Freudian: The Passion of Karl Stern*, is currently in press with Karnac Book's History of Psychoanalysis Series, edited by Brett Kahr.

Eric J. Engstrom, Ph.D., fellow (2000-2001), is currently a research associate in the Department of History at the Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany. Together with Kenneth Kendler he published an article on "Emil Kraepelin: Icon and Reality" in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*. And for Kenneth Kendler's and Josef Parnas's volume *Philosophical Issues in Psychiatry III: The Nature and Sources of Historical Change* he contributed two chapters, one entitled "Some Reflections on Historiographic Strategies for the Neurosciences" and another on "The History of Psychiatry as Interdisciplinary History: On Attitudes Toward Philosophy and Psychology in German Psychiatry, 1867-1917." He continues to research and write a book on the history of forensic culture and politics in Berlin before the First World War. He also contributed papers and served as a section-commentator at conferences in Berlin, Leipzig, London, and Heidelberg.

James Wilk, Ph.D., fellow (2009 - 2010), has recently been appointed Senior Consultant Psychotherapist and Academic Director of the Institute of Integrated Systemic Therapy, London, which seeks to integrate psychoanalysis and systemic psychotherapy. In his new position he heads psychoanalytic training, research, and development. Dr. Wilk remains an Associate Lecturer in Philosophy at St Edmund Hall, University of Oxford. In his work as a clinician and researcher he has been specializing in the psychoanalytic treatment of serious mental illness. In November 2014 he presented his work on change in an invited address at Slush, an annual two-day gathering of technology entrepreneurs and venture capitalists in Helsinki. In 2015 he joined the Advisory Board of Library for All, a non-profit in New York City.



BENJAMIN RUSH SCHOLAR

Kyle Strimbu, M.D., is a PGY-II resident in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical Center, and has been a Benjamin Rush Fellow since entering the residency in 2014. He is currently doing a tutorial on the history of psychiatry with Dr. George Makari, and is looking forward to undertaking more focused historical study and research during his PGY-III year. Potential research topics include the history of ADHD, the history of personality disorders, and historical trends in materialist metaphors of mind, from the mechanical to the chemical now to the computational. Besides the history of psychiatry, additional interests include child and adolescent psychiatry and psychoanalysis.



BENJAMIN RUSH ALUMNI

Oliver Harper, M.D., was a Benjamin Rush Fellow from 2011 until the completion of his adult residency in 2014, and is now in his final year of fellowship in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at NYU/Bellevue. As a Rush fellow, he completed a tutorial in the history of psychiatry with Dr. George Makari, and, under the supervision of Dr. Leonard Groopman, he researched historical trends in the criminal punishment of adolescents in the United States since the Progressive Era. He has done elective work performing forensic evaluations during residency and fellowship, and next year he will be a fellow in Forensic Psychiatry at Columbia-Cornell.

Raymond Raad, M.D., MPH, was a Benjamin Rush Fellow from 2009 until the end of his residency in 2013. He then went on to complete a research fellowship in Law, Ethics, and Psychiatry at the New York State Psychiatric Institute, and then a clinical fellowship in Psychiatry and the Law at Columbia and Cornell. He is currently in private practice, and a psychoanalytic candidate at the Columbia Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. He has remained interested in the history of involuntary hospitalization, the topic of his research project, as well as the history and ethics of psychiatric testimony in criminal trials in the United States.

Alexandra Sacks, M.D., graduated from the Rush Program in 2012, after which she completed a clinical fellowship in Women's Mental Health at the New York-Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia. She also completed a fellowship at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, and participated in a workshop on "Writing for the Lay-Public" at New York-Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia. She is now in fulltime private practice in Manhattan. She is a candidate in Adult Psychoanalysis at the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. She continues to write about issues related to women and mental health, the topic she explored in her Benjamin Rush Scholarship paper "The History of Psychotropic Treatment in Pregnancy." She is currently working on a book on women's mental health with co-author Catherine Birndorf M.D., to be published by Simon and Schuster.

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* Partial Bibliography



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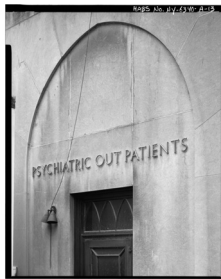
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